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Contributors, subscribers and readers will find important information on the sixteenth advertising page following the reading matter.

VOL. XVIII

MARCH, 1920

No. 3

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Make your reservations at once with Hotel Ambassador, Santa Barbara, for the Medical Society State of California meets May 11th, 12th and 13th, 1920.

STATE SOCIETY

At the last meeting of the Council, held January 24th, among other matters of a routine nature, the forthcoming annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of California was discussed at length. The change of location from Del Monte to Santa Barbara was confirmed by a unanimous vote. It was also debated whether or not the date assigned for the meeting suited the occasion. It seems now that eastern tourist travel has greatly increased and filled the southern hotels to overflowing. It was hoped that by changing the date from April to May we would avoid this situation, but unusual conditions of travel have rather increased the diffi-This change of date was made at the instigation of the hotel managers, but it seems that no time is opportune now for large gatherings in tourist hotels. The change of the date of the meeting of the American Medical Association in New Orleans also conflicts to some extent with our State Medical Society meeting. The New Orleans convention was set for a month earlier than usual owing to the intense heat which occurs in June.

As yet no rates have been quoted by the hotels in Santa Barbara, and no doubt the changing conditions of industry and economics render it very difficult for hotel managers to assign rates very far in advance. There is one assurance

that we can depend upon—they will be high enough to satisfy the most extravagant.

At the request of the secretary, the Council appointed Dr. Joseph Catton as an assistant without salary, and to him was assigned the duty of supervising the preparation for the State Meeting. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the House of Delegates last year the State Secretary was appointed chairman of the Program Committee and the chairmen of the various sections are expected to report to this committee and work in co-operation with it. Dr. Catton will be especially assigned to this work, representing the Council. Every effort will be made to assure the Society of a successful and instructive convention. The scientific features of the program are of the highest type and many new problems in medicine will be presented for consideration.

Further details of rates and reservations will occur in the program which will be printed as usual in the CALIFORNIA STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE prior to the general meeting.

It is to be regretted that many papers on timely subjects and of more than excellent merit have had to be refused a place on the program because they were not presented before the time limit, which was December 31st, 1919. Because of the great number of papers presented to the Committee on Program each year, it was necessary to place a date after which no papers could be

president, Dr. G. P. Hall, Sunnyvale; Third Vicepresident, Dr. Robert L. Hogg, Saratoga; treasurer, Dr. H. J. B. Wright; secretary, Dr. J. L. Pritchard. Councillors-at-large: Dr. A. E. Osborne, Dr. P. A. Jordan, Dr. J. J. Miller.

At the present time the Society has a membership of over 80. A great deal of interest is being manifested toward the League for the Conservation of Public Health. Dr. D. A. Beattie was named to represent the Society at the annual meeting of the league recently held in San Francisco, and at this meeting Dr. Beattie was elected a director representing the central counties in the league.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

The following have been elected officers of the Santa Cruz County Medical Society for the year

Dr. L. M. Liles, President; Dr. W. F. Cothran, First Vice-President; Dr. H. G. Watters, Second Vice-President; Dr. A. N. Nittler, Secretary-Treasurer; Dr. A. N. Nittler, Delegate; Dr. S. W. Dowling, Alternate Delegate; Dr. A. F. Cowden, Censor; Dr. W. F. Cothran, Censor; Dr. D. S. Woodard, Censor; Dr. J. C. Farmer, Corresponding Editor ing Editor.

A new member was elected to the Society, Dr. T. F. Conroy, formerly of Chicago. Dr. H. E. Piper, last year of San Francisco County Medical Society and a former member of this

Society, was reelected.

TULARE COUNTY

Regular meeting of the Tulare County Medical Society was held at Hotel Johnson, Sunday evening, January 25, with Dr. W. A. Sprik of Los Angeles as the guest of the evening.

After the dinner Dr. Sprik discussed gastric ulcer from the many different angles which

they present to the general practitioner, dwelling upon their amenability in a large proportion of cases, to suitable medical treatment.

In the general discussion which followed many points of great interest were made clear. Dr. S. A. Barber of Porterville, who has been at Lane hospital with a fractured patella for the

past six weeks, has resumed his practice.
Dr. F. V. Emery, for the past five years a practitioner at Porterville, has been appointed assistant physician at the Sonoma State Home,

Eldridge.

Dr. C. L. Morris, recently returned from service in France, has located at Porterville, Kings-Tulare County Tubercular hospital at Springville was filled to its capacity five months after opening.

Notice

AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION

The next annual meeting of the American Dietetic Association will be held in New York City, October 22, 23, 25 and 26, 1920. Plans under consideration now promise to make this one of the most worth while meetings of interest to all groups of people whose special work is allied with nutrition and dietetics.

Medicine Before The Bench

In this column will appear with appropriate comment, from month to month, court decisions and proceedings affecting the various phases of medical practice, the conduct of hospitals and the enforcement of public health laws.

DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED MALPRACTICE

A judgment of the Superior Court of San Francisco for \$2000.00 against Dr. W. C. Eidenmuller, Jr., for alleged improper surgical and medical treatment administered to Otto Scherer was reversed by the First Appellate District Court Division Two, in a decision handed down by Judge Langdon, concurred in by Judges Brittain and Nourse.

In this action brought by plaintiff to recover damages for alleged improper surgical and medical treatment administered to plaintiff by a practicing physician, of a gunshot wound in his elbow, the evidence fails to establish negligence on the part of said physician not taking X-ray pictures of said wound at any time during a period of about 3 months and 10 days after an operation thereon, where said wound during said time showed signs of infection and was discharging pus, and the only expert testimony offered by plaintiff showed it was not improper to not take X-ray pictures where such condition existed.

The testimony offered in the lower court is discussed at length and the Appellate Court decides that "it falls far short of the proof required to

establish negligence."

The respondent argues that because the defendant stated to the plaintiff about August 20th that he would take him to Dr. Stoddard for the second operation, because Dr. Stoddard had had more experience with such cases and had just returned from the war zone, and that he, defendant, had not had a case like this one before, this amounts to an admission of incompetency and unskilfulness upon the part of the defendant. We think these statements are susceptible of no such construction. As pointed out before, Dr. Coffey testified that in an experience covering 18,000 fracture cases he had never seen a case like The defendant testified that he had had considerable experience in fracture cases, but had never had one precisely like this. The fact that Dr. Stoddard was admitted to be more experienced and skilled along this particular line does not imply that the defendant did not possess that reasonable degree of learning and skill possessed by others of his profession in his locality. This question is discussed in the case of Houghton v. Dickson, supra, where it is said that the fact that some other physician may have discovered a dislocation in an arm does not show a want of ordinary care in the defendant physician, since the physician who made the discovery may have been a man who, by reason of superior learning and advantages, possessed far more than ordinary skill in his profession. The court in that case quotes from the case of James v. Crockett, 34 N. B., 540, as follows: 'A surgeon does not undertaken to perform output of the case of the cas take to perform a cure, nor does he undertake to use the highest possible degree of skill, as there may be persons of higher education and greater advantages than himself. Surely it will not be contended that the measure of ordinary skill is the amount of skill and experience acquired by physicians who have been working for some time in the war zone and handling a constant succession of difficult and unusual

cases.
"Though the determination of the question the foundation from under herein discussed cuts the foundation from under the judgment in this case, it is pertinent to remark also that the record contains no evidence that it would have been possible or likely by any course of treatment, no matter how skilful, to have restored to the plaintiff the full use of his arm after an injury such as occurred here. The fact that a patient does not make a complete recovery raises no presumption of the absence of proper skill and attention upon the part of the attending physician. (Haire v. Reese, 7 Phila. (Pa.), 138, quoted in Houghton v. Dickson, supra.)